

## Festival and sport

### Chess players greet opponents

An unusual session of simultaneous chess play included in the sports programme of the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students will be held on July 29 in Moscow in the CAC athletics-football complex. 50 top Soviet and foreign Grandmasters and Masters will meet over a thousand opponents. Taking part will be world champions Anva Chiburdanidze and Anatoly Karpov, and talented Moscow Grandmaster Artur Yusupov who only recently won a pass to the challenger stage in an international in Tunis.

I have never attended such festivals he told our correspondent, and I am happy for this honour. I have never played in such a grandiose session in our hall.

I am glad I will meet young envoys from various nations who love chess. Indeed, chess is part of general culture, and culture always implies peace on earth, happiness. Our forthcoming needs will serve the cause of peace, friendship and understanding among peoples from various countries.

It is symbolic that I will play alongside nearly the entire Soviet side now readying for the youth team world championship soon due in Argentina — junior world ex-champion Valery Salov, Zinab Azmiparsabzvil, and Igor Novikov.

We, Soviet chess players, welcome visitors to Moscow and want that our friendly contacts and universal peace on our beautiful planet go from strength to strength.

### Recollections of 1957 Festival participants

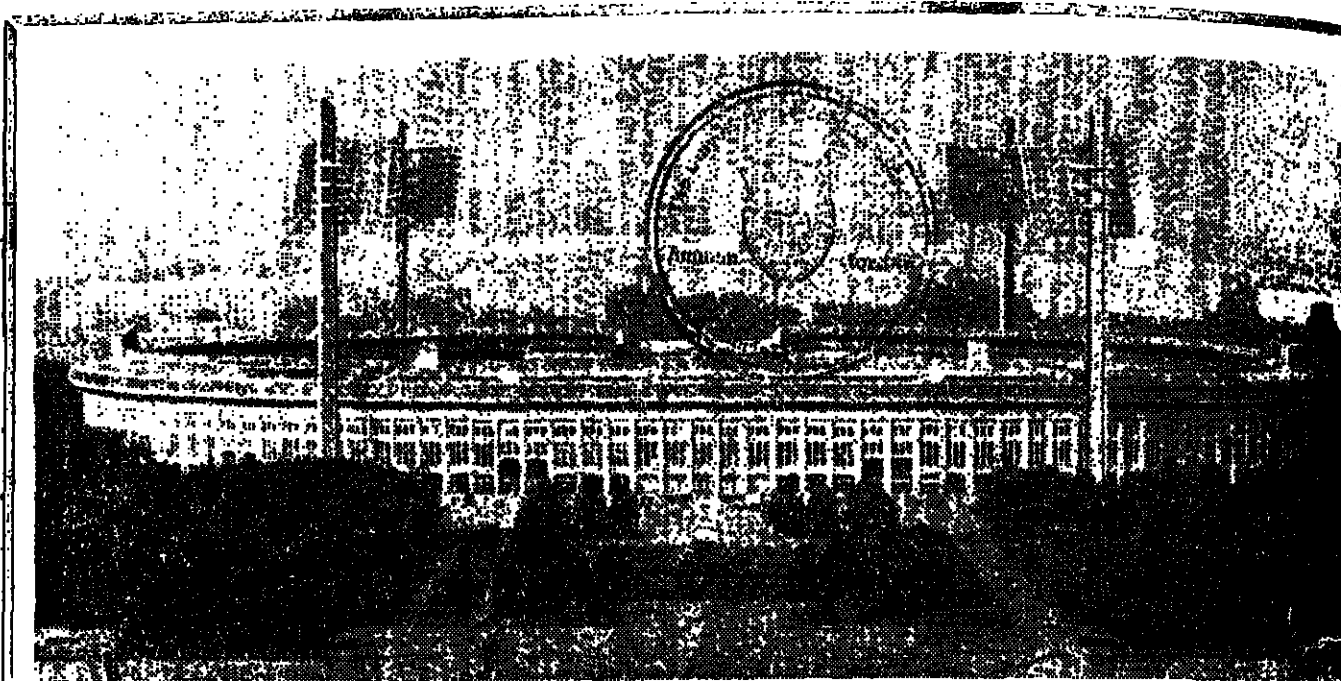
Rostislav VARGASHKIN, 1950 Rome Olympics bronze medalist and many-time world and national champion.

When I think of the cycling contest at the 1957 Youth Festival in Moscow the first thing that comes to mind is the atmosphere of a great holiday.

The stands of the Moscow Young Pioneer Stadium track were crammed. We now have excellent facilities, including the Krylatskoye Olympic track, but the veterans of that festival have very endearing recollections of that arena. The audience, among them many foreign visitors, took lively interest in the competition and gave ovations to the winners.

Computing then were cyclists from many European nations and far-off Australia (as far as I can remember, this was one of the first, if not the very first time that Australians competed in the USSR).

I managed to win the sprint, and the gold medal, which I greatly cherish, has pride of



Like in 1957, the year of the 6th World Festival of Youth and Students, the Grand Sports Arena of the Lenin Central Stadium at Luzhniki is the venue for the opening and closing ceremonies of the current Forum.

The stadium was commissioned in 1956 and the following year's Festival marked its international debut. According to its director-general Vladimir Alyoshin, many of the staff quite remember the previous youth forum and are looking forward to the new one.

The stadium which hosted the 1980 Olympics, is frequented by thousands of Muscovites: nearly 40,000 people of various ages and occupations attend its health-building groups and a jogging club.

It might be appropriately dubbed a health university: my resident of Moscow or visitor can get at the stadium sound advice on how to go in for sports.

Like all other Moscow sports facilities, the stadium will now cater for the needs of the Festival participants and guests.

### Sports has acquired greater meaning



Vladimir TRETIKOV, Merited Master of Sport, many-time ice-hockey world and Olympic champion.

As a festival delegate I am preparing for the debate, "Youth and problems of international sports and Olympic movement". This meet to be held in a sports centre is of special interest to me. The point is that I am on IOC commission of sportsmen and the "junior" committee of the International Ice Hockey

Federation. The basic provisions of the Olympic Charter are backed by youth in many countries, for the Olympics should help strengthen friendship among peoples and consolidate global peace.

Today the word "sport" has acquired greater meaning than it earlier used to have, that is, just "competition". Some indications of it are expressions like "sport-style clothes", "sportsmanlike conduct", and the creation of culture and sport complexes. All these are indicative of sports' acknowledged status as part of general human culture. International sports reflects the trend towards bringing peoples closer together, creating contacts between representatives of nations with different social systems and proof of the possibility of peaceful coexistence and even cooperation. International sports is possible only when various countries show good will towards it and do not try to use it for their mercenary political goals. The movement has lots of problems, the solution of which is crucial for future Olympics, primarily, safeguarding the move-

Honorary guest of the Festival twice Olympic sprint champion, Alberto Juantorena of Cuba, is never sparing with autographs. I have attended various youth forums, he says, but this Festival has a very special atmosphere. The feeling is that all around you are brothers and you keep smiling all the time. This gives you a natural condition. It is wonderful and makes your heart sing.

Photo by Alexander Yelremov



ment from attempts to imbue it with commercialism and professionalism.

For me it is very important to hear the views of members of various countries. I am looking forward to meeting lots of internationally known athletes, world and Olympic champions among the delegates, as well as new ideas on the development of the principles of international sports. I am sure that festival materials will be duly considered, too, by the IOC members led by President Juan Antonio Samaranch, who is, incidentally, an honorary guest of the Festival.

### Same as Olympic principles

President of the International Volleyball Federation, F. Acosta of Mexico, has said the World Festival of Youth and Students is a very important event of the present and a fine opportunity for the younger generation to learn its good will and readiness to work for peace and friendship. Acosta, who is in Moscow in the invitation of the USSR Sports Committee, said in TASS interview: As I see it, the noble principles of the Olympic movement are quite consonant with the festival motto, Youth for the future of our planet and the future of our world. Youth, possibly, will put more emphasis on physical culture and sport. I wish the festival all the best.

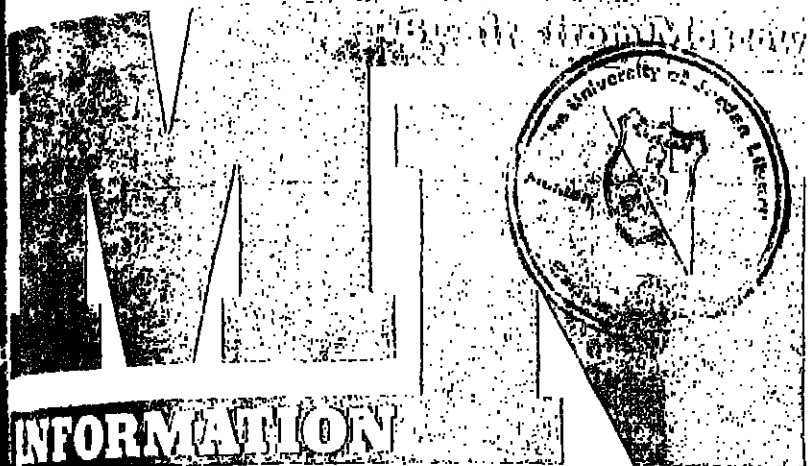


EDITORIAL BOARD

Address: 16/7 Gorky St. Moscow, USSR.

Published Tuesday and Friday. Index: 50078.

MN INFORMATION is available



ISSN 1674, JULY 30-AUGUST 2, 1985

Price 5 kopeks



Soviet delegation on the move during the opening ceremony. One of the moments of colourful gala performances at the Lenin Central Stadium was hundreds of balloons in the Festival's five colours which soared in the skies while the marchers chanted: "Peace", "Friendship", "Festival" (below).

Active and sprightly Moscovites, carrying a torch which pilot Ivan Kozhedub, triple Hero of the Soviet Union, had lit from the Eternal Flame near the Kremlin Wall. (It is in memory of soldiers who gave their lives during World War II for our peaceful present.)

Thus the flame of the 12th Festival leapt to life.

The guests and participants of the Festival were then greeted by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachov. He said:

The world of tomorrow, the world of the coming century, is your world, dear friends. And your thoughts and deeds today largely determine what it will be like.

Chairman of the Preparatory Committee of the Festival, First Secretary of the Soviet YCL Central Committee, was summoned to the phone by the silver of

the youth of the Land of the Soviets. He said, he is happy to see the delegates, whose names are reflected in its name, the Anti-Imperialist Youth League, Peace and Friendship.

The sacred duty of the new generation is to ward off the danger of a new world war, he stressed.

Secretary-General of the Preparatory Committee of the Festival, Jean-Claude Konde, declared the Festival

the theme of "The Ode to the Motherland" Ninth Day of the Festival. Young people and women carried in the flag, which was then

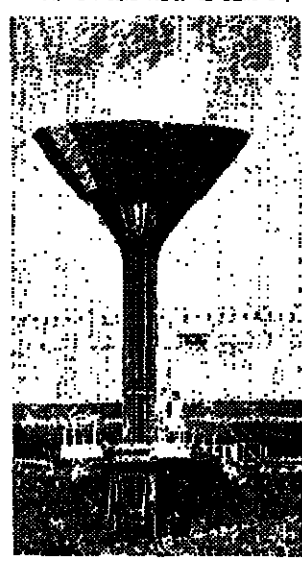
declared the Festival

Cuban Negrin Esperto passes on the Festival relay to Moscow from Havana, the host-city of the previous 11th World Festival of Youth and Students.

Photos by Boris Kaulman and Andrei Knyazev

### The 12th Moscow World Festival of Youth and Students involves:

- \* 157 PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES;
- \* 75 INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS REPRESENTED;
- \* MORE THAN 42 THOUSAND PARTICIPANTS.



### MIKHAIL GORBACHOV on nuclear explosions moratorium

"In wishing to promote a stop to the dangerous race in building up nuclear arsenals and to set a good example, the Soviet Union has resolved to unilaterally stop all nuclear explosions as of August 6, 1985." This has been said in the Statement of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachov.

"We call upon the governments of the United States, to stop, as of the above date, marked the world over as the Day of the Hiroshima Tragedy, its nuclear explosions," reads the Statement. "Our moratorium will come into effect till January 1, 1986. It will continue to be valid provided USA, for its part, refrains from carrying out nuclear explosions."

"There is no doubt that a reciprocal moratorium of the USSR and USA on all nuclear explosions would also serve as a fine example to other states possessing nuclear weapons."

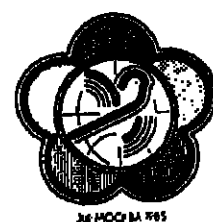
"The Soviet Union expects the United States to positively respond to this initiative by stopping its nuclear explosions," noted Mikhail Gorbachov. "This would accord with the expectations and hopes of all nations."

Special info









# FETE OF YOUTH AND HOPE

## FESTIVAL TITBITS

More than one hundred events are being held on each day of the Festival.

The national delegations include numerous amateur companies, folklore ensembles, musicians and actors. During the Festival more than one thousand cultural events will be organized.

More than ten thousand delegates are taking part in the

work of the Sports Centre. One of the venues of its programme is the recently modernized Izmailovo stadium. It has now athletic facilities and eleven tennis courts. There is also a track for the "Festival Miles" race. This event can be entered by any delegate and all those who succeeded in covering the distance of 1,985 metres will receive a memorable badge.



The Palace of Young Pioneers (members of the largest children's independent organization in the USSR uniting about 20 million youngsters) on Lenin Hills is very popular among Moscow youngsters. This major centre provides thousands of schoolchildren with facilities to attend art, as well as scientific-technical circles. Now a Children's Centre with the motto "Peace, Rights and Happiness for All Children of the World" is functioning at the Palace. Concerts by children's companies and international exhibitions are taking place there.



There are more than one hundred students from Asia, Africa and Latin America at the Patrice Lumumba Friendship University in Moscow. The University is hosting the Festival's Centre for Anti-Imperialist Solidarity and the Free Forum, where young people can exchange views on a wide range of issues. There will be meetings with delegations from Asia, Africa and Latin America, and national liberation fighters. Folklore ensembles will perform in front of the University.

## 'I CAN SEE THE SUN'

Children in 62 countries have sent in 400,000 entries for the Fifth International Contest of Children's Drawings dedicated to the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students. The motto of the contest is "I Can See the Sun".

The best two thousand drawings selected by the international jury are now on display at the International exhibition of children's drawings. Visitors to Moscow can view them in the building of the USSR Arts Academy in Moscow. The emblem of the exhibition is a dove with a multicolour brush—the symbol of peace and beauty. These numerous pictures, both merry and sad, kind-hearted and spontaneous, show the world in which the little artists live, lands of miracles and fairy tales.

The children have depicted rain and snow; their homes and schools; mothers and fathers; favourite animals; folk festivals, customs and traditions as well as merry games and athletic competitions.

In August, members of an international jury, made up of artists and teachers from different countries, will meet together in Moscow. They will decide who wins the contest. Two hundred little artists will win memorable medals and another fifty will take works of applied arts as their prizes. Each participant in the exhibition will receive its catalogue, a diploma and the contest badge. Awards will also go to their teachers—the grown-ups who open the door into the beautiful world.

Ten international workshops have been set up to enable artistic young people meet each other. The schedule includes meetings of professional groups, an exhibition of works by young artists, sculptors, playwrights, and film makers. Performances are also being staged by young actors, musicians, ballet dancers as well as variety and circus artists.

The meeting place of participants and guests of the Festival is a small square in front of the Central House of the Artist. This is a sort of information centre. A big map of Moscow placed here indicates the main Festival spots, the diagram of the city's traffic, and a stand with the Festival's programme and information about the main events.

Moscow chefs are catering for forty odd thousand guests. Their menu includes 2,500 various dishes which differ daily in the eight hundred restaurants, cafes and canteens catering for the guests. Five thousand tonnes of ice-cream has been ordered by the Soviet Preparatory Committee for the delegates and guests.

An international children's camp has been set up in the Olympiads youth camp near Moscow as a meeting point of young peace campaigners, a venue for political songs, friendship carnivals and children's athletic events.

## We are for solidarity

Merja HANNUS,  
Secretary General of the Finnish Festival Committee

The Finnish Preparatory Committee consists of representatives of 70 youth organizations with a membership of 10,000. These organizations are affiliated with all the country's political parties, trade unions, students' unions, athletic, and cultural societies as well as associations of students. The Finnish delegation is the most representative. It includes 440 members. Besides, 1,200 young men and women from my country have arrived as part of the youth tourist groups.

A Finnish Club will be opened at the Festival. We have prepared a broad solidarity programme on different subjects. As part of this programme we shall hold rallies, and performances will be given by our musical groups. Besides, we have mounted a photographic exhibition about Helsinki.



The Olimpiyskiy Sport Complex was the venue for the meeting "Do Not Repeat the Tragedy!"

## People will live on the planet



The Dynamo Stadium hosted the holiday "Peace Will Prevail Over War" on the anniversary of the Victory and the struggle of the younger generation.

Colourful Moscow is full of songs, dances, concerts, exhibitions, and merry faces — white, black and coloured. This all goes to make the merry mood of the youth forum. The Festival has given the younger generation a powerful voice to protest against the nuclear arms race, war preparations and the use of force to solve international conflicts. Problems and prospects of peace, detente and disarmament, youth and war, prevention of outer space militarization and other aspects of the anti-war movement are being discussed as part of the Festival's extensive political programme. All the delegates to the forum have taken part in the main anti-war activity: "Peace Will Prevail Over War".

The slogan of a mass rally at which representatives of different countries speak about the need to remember the tragic lessons of the past is "War is a crime against humanity".

## City tours for guests

What does the Moscow city Excursion Bureau offer the participants in the Festival? The question is answered by Valentina Daputava, staff member, Excursions Department of the Central Council on Tourism: "We have mapped out eight basic routes based on various subjects. The first is "Moscow — Capital of the USSR". The excursions, "Exploits of Undiminished Glory" will help the guests learn about the past and heroism of Muscovites during the Great Patriotic War (1941-1945). Dedicated to the life and work of V. I. Lenin is the route "Lenin's Places in Moscow". Those interested in the Moscow Kremlin. Everyone will undoubtedly be interested to see the Moscow Metro. There will also be a tour of the Moscow Olympic buildings. Apart from bus tours there will be voyages on board pleasure river boats.



"Festival"—a drawing by 12-year-old Dhana Lakshmi, India.

## VIEWPOINT

## The right to choose jobs

Fyodor BREUS

Work is being completed on this country's next five-year development plan which will be implemented in 1985-90. Along with this the main trends in the economic and social development up to the year 2000 are being scrutinized. Thus tasks are being outlined for those who will lead our country into the 21st century. Today, these people are between 15 and 24 years of age. A worker now has a choice of seven thousand occupations. This is attractive. But where should a young man go and what should he choose as a lifetime career?

It is clear that nowadays, with so many dynamic prospects, one would not go far with just one set of skills. In this age of scientific and technological revolution, a worker should add at least two or three other skills. During his working career he will have to change five or six main types of professional jobs.

Today the Soviet society faces a number of difficulties in training and educating the young generation for the national economy.

Two of them call for particularly urgent solution. The first is how to help young people coming into working life make unshakeable choices. In this respect it would be impossible to do without a system of occupational guidance. The second problem is that the rising educational background and training of the younger generation are at odds with the obsolete technologies still remaining in a number of industries.

In 1977 this country promulgated a new Constitution in which the right to work is supplemented with the right to choose one's profession, type of occupation and work in accordance with inclination, calling, abilities, professional training and education.

The practical implementation of this right is advanced in the school reform. Beginning with the 1985/86 academic year schools will be restructured so that the universal secondary education which is free and compulsory for everyone in this country will be supplemented with universal professional education.

The reform will be implemented stage by stage in approximately two five-year periods.

This year, nearly eight hundred different automated control systems are being introduced in Soviet industry. Their maintenance is placed on the shoulders of skilled workers and the most experienced specialists. On the list of jobs prestigious with school leavers, the maintenance of such systems holds one of the leading places. The profession of adjusters and operators working with the most sophisticated automatic machines is also regarded as prestigious among the young. In many industries producing radioelectronic and engineering components, more than half of the workers are under thirty.

Young people also highly value scientific servicing of industrial or scientific experimental bases. In order to become a worker in such places, it is necessary to have considerable experience, technical bent of mind, as well as the ability to come up with new ideas and to be creative.

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

### THE YOUNG ARE MANKIND'S HOPE

William Robertson, an American neurosurgeon who participated in the historic meeting between American and Soviet soldiers on the Elbe during World War II, recently granted an interview to KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA. Among other things, Robertson said: "Unfortunately, not everybody can learn lessons from history. We must make such people think realistically. What they refuse to understand is that in the third world war, towards which they are pushing mankind, there will be no survivors. We must dispel mistrust and overcome the hostility and suspicions which the enemies of peace are seeking to sow between our two nations. It is necessary to expand youth and common interest contacts between the Soviet and American peoples. From the bottom of my heart I greet the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students. It is hard to overestimate the significance of such broad meetings between young people in these complicated times. The young are mankind's hope. The Festival delegates will make friends and certainly come to terms with each other. They will understand each other better. Understanding is the first step towards victory in today's struggle — the fight for peace and security of nations..."

### WORLD'S FUTURE - DEPENDS ON COMMON PEOPLE

The youth magazine SMENA carries an interview with Japanese writer Kenzaburo Oe. He says:

"I welcome the Festival. High-level meetings are very important, but in many ways the fate of the world depends on the will of ordinary people. I think the Moscow Festival would promote greater solidarity among young people on the planet, and help unite those fighting for peaceful skies, those defending the vital interests of mankind, its right to live."

"I visited the Soviet Union before and believe that I know the younger generation in your country quite well. Let your young men and women be ever active, vigorous, and optimistic! Let there be stronger contacts between the young people in the Soviet Union and Japan! This is a pledge of peace."

## Krzysztof Vanik, Poland: We are telling the truth about our country

This July is a special month in our country. Our people are celebrating Revival of Poland. After long years of Hitlerite occupation, Poland won its long-awaited freedom. That was forty years ago. Poles know all too well what war is. We lost more than six million of our citizens. One of the problems now facing mankind is to prevent recurrence of fascism. It was Polish young people who suggested the opening of an anti-fascist centre at the Festival. We have come to Moscow to tell everyone the truth about Poland today. Life in the country is getting back to normal, and in three months we shall elect Parliament. There are many young people among the candidates.



The Star march in progress.

Photos by Boris Kaufman and Andrei Knyazev

At the Gorky Central Park, young people are insisting that American imperialism cease its military and political interference in the affairs of the Latin American and Caribbean countries.

The youth and students at the Olimpiyskiy Sports Complex are calling for a nuclear-free Europe and cooperation.

## IT'S ON!

with the people, youth and students of Angola.

The Tchekovskiy Concert Hall, 30 and 31 — a national programme of folk art; 1 — international folk art programme; 2 — a programme of Soviet folk groups.

The House of Concert Organizations of the Russian Federation, 30, 31 — a meeting of young musicians and national folk music programmes; 1 — international pop music programmes. Gatherings of young musicians.

The Central Artists' House workshop, 30-1 — the work of the Festival studio of the young artists.

The Central Film House, 30-1 an international programme of young film makers and their get-togethers.

International concert programme and fairs. The open-air theatre at the Gorky Central Amusement Park, 30 — International concert of songs of world festivals.

The museum-preserve "Kolomenskoye", 31 — international folk festival.

The Embankment of the Gorky Central Amusement Park, 31-2 — handicraftsmen show their skills.

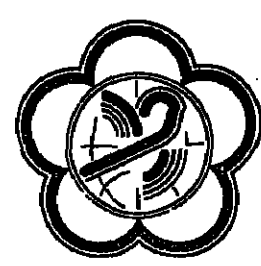
Festival hostess offers

The Satire Theatre, 30 — meeting of young actors with World War II anti-fascist veterans, former inmates of fascist concentration camps.

The Olimpiyskiy Sport Complex, 30-2 — the "Winter Symphony" sport-drama ice gala.

The Gorky Central Amusement Park, 30-2 — concert of artists of Soviet republics.





## The Festival's Cultural Programme

### ENCHANTING SPECTACLE ON ICE

Moscow, the host-city of the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students, has prepared for its guests an ice ball—grand and unusual concert programme.

Its initiator, chief producer Vando Sorapu, says that the spectacle is a synthesis of different types of art. Engaged in the programme are a few hundred performers: the Moscow and Kiev ballets on ice; the amateur

company of young figure-skaters; the All Stars show, which involves well-known Soviet figure-skaters, former world and European champions, pop groups, variety and symphony orchestra, circus artists; Paleta, a group of sports dancers from Tallinn; and, finally, a song and dance company from Havana—the host-city of the 11th Festival.

The spectacle uses many "little tricks" and complicated technical devices. For example, the dazzling effect of the ice arena is produced by splinters of mirrors frozen into it. Illuminating engineering will make it possible to create in the hall a complete illusion of snowfall, a real Polar night and northern lights—Aurora Borealis. Laser units will create at the end of the programme "the double" of figure-skaters at a height of 2-3 metres above the arena.

The theme of the ice ball is a colourful fairy tale and the conclusion of good and evil—which is natural for each fairy tale. Its authors wanted to express their belief in the triumph of the ideas of peace, solidarity and mutual understanding.

### Raduga books for young readers

Soviet publishing houses offer the participants and guests of the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students 356 titles of new pamphlets, guides and phrase-books. A party to this major effort is the Raduga (Rainbow) publishing house, which specializes, above all, in translations of Soviet belles-lettres into more than 50 foreign languages and vice versa.

Young readers have been offered a wide choice of classical and modern Soviet literature. Among the books giving an idea about the strivings, values and present-day concerns of Soviet people are "The Choice" by Yuri Bondarev, "Little Stories About the Great Life" by Yuri Nagibin, and Chinghiz Aitmatov's "Jambul".

The youngest participants in the Festival have not been forgotten either. Russian folk fairy tales, stories about nature, trips into the world of science and technology, books about the life of their counterparts in the Soviet Union have been translated for them into dozens of languages. Reading Raduga publications one can adequately familiarize himself with the vivid world of literary characters of the great 19th-century Russian writers Alexander Pushkin and Lev Tolstoy as well as Soviet writers Aikady Caidar, Kornei Chukovskiy, Samuil Marshak, Yuri Olesha and others.

Guide-books stand out prominently in Festival publications.

Participants in the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students can learn about the works of Georgian graphic artists at a show now on at the exhibition hall, 25 Gorky Street. On display are works by artists of the middle age and of younger generations. Georgian graphic art is comparatively young but has already won its admirers and lovers. A feature of it is that it possesses a wonderful pictorial plastic solution of images, richness of colour spectrum, and uses national traditions.



● "Love and Dream" by Gennadiy Glazov.



The Hemgamar dance group of Turkmenia. ● Lena Ivanova, member of Byelorussia's Volechovskiy song and dance ensemble.

### 'Summer in Kolomenskoye'

More than 3,000 artists, nearly 100 professional and amateur art companies will participate in a grand folklore fête at the famous Kolomenskoye museum-reserve on July 31. The artistic director and chief choreographer of this event is Igor Moiseyev.

Envoys from fifteen Soviet republics will meet, with a grand song, the Festival participants on their way to the craftsmen's township.

There are three stages. The first (a smaller one) is designed as a dwelling, and only family folklore groups will perform on it. The second imitates a courtyard on which folklore games with single plots will be held. The third is placed at the disposal of such well-known

companies as Beryozka, Tyulpan, Kabardinka and the Moiseyev company.

After every half hour the call-signs will announce new surprises, burly and remind the guests that a great deal is still ahead! They will urge everyone to call at the main square and be by the bell-tower, where a dramatized performance "Moscow Country Inn" is going to be staged. The steep bank runs there down to the river like an amphitheatre. From the height one can see the platform—five diminishing circles of a pyramid for a Round Dance of Friendship. In one hour 20 companies will demonstrate their colourful art without interruption until Katyusha, with bright ribbons in her hands, will appear



on the top of the pyramid. At the same time a folk festival is to be arranged in the famous Kolomenskoye Ter Ravine on a meadow between lakes Khud and dances, discovered in folklore expeditions, will be performed by well-known companies as well as those who came to Moscow for the first time.

"Summer in Kolomenskoye" will offer many surprises: a big with amusements; a self-moving Russian stove and a huge boling amovari; rope-walkers of folk dancers. The fête will climax on the pier, from where the Festival flotilla, decorated with garlands, will leave for a cruise. On board will be artists. On the decks of river crafts and barges they will give the last concert of the day for those who remained on the shore of the Kolomenskoye reserve.

### 120 million attend theatres annually

This year thirteen new theatres will start operating in Soviet cities. To date the country has 622 professional, including 351 drama, 86 musical, opera, ballet, musical comedy, 55 children's and 130 puppet theatres. 300,000 plays attended by 12 million spectators are annually staged by these theatres. Besides modern Soviet drama plays their repertoire includes works of national and world classics as well as plays by modern foreign authors.

The state regularly supports Soviet theatres by granting a considerable part of their expenses: half of their entire budget are state subsidies. Here the low prices of tickets to district theatres. Future actors, directors, artists and other theatre workers are trained free of charge in state schools and colleges. All Soviet republics develop their national drama and plays are staged in the national languages.

During the next five-year period it is planned to open out 30 theatres mostly for children, though all "adult" theatres have children's plays in their repertoires. The number of theatres in Moscow is also growing. To be built here in USSR Republics are 10 theatres, which will be staged in 20 national languages by different Soviet companies.

### FACTS and EVENTS

Tours. On August 3, the Bolshoi Ballet Company led by Yuliy Gligorovich, chief choreographer, leaves for Australia and New Zealand. In Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane will see performances by the noted Soviet ballet dancers. The company will stop in "Swan Lake", the second act from "Spartacus" and "Divna Chuplinskaya" (the last two ballets were seen in New Zealand, where the company intends to perform in September).

MAN INFORMATION No. 36, 1985

## Everything starts with confidence

A representative of Japanese business circles, S. Jokokawa, chairman of the Japan-USSR Association of Trade, was recently awarded the Soviet order of Friendship Among Peoples. Receiving the award S. Jokokawa said:

Our association unites 55 medium and small Japanese trading companies, the membership having increased fourfold within ten years. The growth in goods turnover has been anxious as well. We are striving to make cooperation between our two countries more profound, are against any obstacles in the way of trade exchange development.

At the moment, relations be-

tween our countries are developing, in my view, not so intensively as we would like them to. But there is no turning back! The USSR is our closest neighbour and that means much. There are many good prospects for developing mutually beneficial cooperation.

We are primarily oriented on requirements of our main partner—the Soviet Union. We are going to enlarge our deals on compensatory basis, strengthen production cooperation links and deal in the coastal trade. I will personally do all I can, S. Jokokawa said, to build up confidence among peoples of our countries.

## USSR-ITALY: new prospects for cooperation

At present, more than 1,000 big, medium and minor Italian firms are doing business with the Soviet Union. The volume of trade between the two countries is steadily growing and is being continually enriched with new forms of economic and industrial cooperation. In 1984 it stood at 4,500 million rubles. Italy now holds third place among Western industrialized countries by the volume of trade with the USSR, following West Germany and Poland.

It is remarkable that there has been a constant growth in the number of offices in this country set up by Italian organizations which actively implement trade and economic exchanges. These firms include ENI, Finisider, Montedison, FIAT, and PATA as well as the following banks: Credito Italiano, Banca Commerciale Italiana, and Banco di Roma.

Noteworthy is also the remarkable role played in setting up close business contacts by the Italian Chamber of Commerce. In twenty-five years of its existence it has tirelessly been

in quest of new ways and forms of mutual trade; it has also been making partners aware of the trade possibilities of the two countries. When the Chamber was set up in 1964 it embraced thirty firms. At present its membership comprises 280 Italian firms and 73 Soviet foreign trade organizations.

This year has been marked by new major contracts. The USSR has signed a contract with the firm of Cogoli for the construction (on the turn-key basis) of three footwear factories and two tanneries. Another contract, with Danilev, envisages the construction of factories to manufacture metallurgical products. Last April an agreement was reached with the Finisider company on deliveries, between 1986 and 1990, of pipes and rolled ferrous metal sheets. At present negotiations are going on with a number of other Italian firms. A contract has been signed to further develop all traffic between the USSR and Italy.

## 'Svetlana' wins quality certificate

A gas absorber for radio valves made at the Leningrad Association "Svetlana" has won international recognition. A licence for the production of this instrument ensuring a stable functioning of radio valves has been purchased by the Italian firm Sies, a pace-setter in the manufacture of electronic instruments.

The Soviet association exports its output to more than thirty countries, offering its buyers microelectronic components, semiconductors, and X-ray technologies. The oscillating instrument made at "Svetlana" are ranked by a quality certificate issued by the International Electrotechnical Commission.

## CMEA: growing capacities of atomic power stations

The one million kilowatt nuclear fuel slugs, which have been in the current five-year plan period (1981-85) base units of the Soviet atomic power generating industry, will make it possible to step up at higher rates the capacities of atomic power stations in the CMEA countries. The Leningrad Lohrskiy Zavod association began supplying equipment for the



The Soviet Union and other socialist countries are rendering selfless assistance to the Nicaraguan people in the building of a new society. They supply Revolutionary Nicaragua with cars, agricultural machines, rolled metal and other things needed in the country's economic development. The above picture shows Sergei Kanunnikov, a Soviet specialist from Minsk, installing Nicaraguan mechanics, Julian Silpa and Luis Humafra, into subtleties of tuning up a diesel motor manufactured at the Minsk autoworks. The two Nicaraguan specialists are graduates of an automobile school in Yaroslavl—an ancient Soviet city on the Volga.

second one million kilowatt reactor of the Kozlodul power station in Bulgaria. The production of a similar plant has started for the GDR.

We have transferred to the Skoda association of Czechoslovakia technology for the production of designs for 440,000 kilowatt reactors, said IG Skokov, Director-General of the

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## 'We want to be serious clients'

Contacts have been established of late between the Soviet Union and Spanish firms Focox, Trabasa, Imex and others. A large-scale cooperation programme has been worked out by Explosivos Rio Tinto (ERT)—the biggest Spanish chemical company and one of the country's largest private industrial groups.

"Considering the possibilities of promoting cooperation with the Soviet Union, we proceeded from the fact that the industries of our countries develop, so to say, technically and technologically in parallel directions," said Vladislav Ascona, ERT Vice-President. "It means that we must build the ERT policy not to fill up some sector in industrial production of the Soviet Union (all what we have, is also available in the USSR), but in order to have, on the one hand, an opportunity to offer new goods just out of blueprints and calculations and, on the other, such products which are profitable for the Soviet Union to buy from us rather than expand its own production. For example, we are supplying superphosphoric acid.

No doubt, the USSR could have bought it in other countries with which it maintains long-standing and stable relations. But the main thing in this deal is not time-serving interest but political goodwill, confidence in the partner, the desire to build relations on a mutually advantageous and long-term basis, the realization of the fact that contacts are useful to both countries. ERT was the first company in Spain to start processing Soviet oil at its refineries and we want to be the first also in other spheres. In short, we want to be not merely salesmen but serious clients in multilateral scientific, technological and trade relations," said V. Ascona in conclusion.

## Interlichter boosts cargo shipments

Back in 1978 shipping companies of Bulgaria, Hungary, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia established an international shipping enterprise, Interlichter, to tranship cargoes from rivers to seas. Recently Interlichter made its 100th voyage.

This international shipping enterprise has delivered 2.5 million tonnes of cargo in the past five years. Today it has 200 special barges-lighters, 1,300 containers, two ships of the lighter-carrier type and makes regular voyages delivering freight to the member countries.

## WELCOME TO 'OUR COMMON HOME'

Europe is our common home, and it is up to us to decide what it should be like. We want good neighbours and kind friends to live in it, say performers from European countries who will give a concert as part of the 12th World Festival in the Central Concert Hall of Rossiya Hotel on August 1.

The main parts in our programme are played by children. They will have to create the planet of the future—a planet

with blue skies, warm sun and bright light, said Grigory Kantor, art director and producer of the theatrical show "Europe is Our Common Home".

The concert looks like a merry round dance in which there are songs, dances, circus numbers and even clowns. The companies appearing in the concert are the best from Austria, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Italy, Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic. Also

involved are the Soviet groups Russian Song and Russian Dance ensemble as well as performers (both professional and amateur) from Georgia, Lithuania, the Ukraine, and Byelorussia.

Wherever people sing and laugh there is no room for malice or fear, continues Grigory Kantor. There should be peace throughout the world. Peace should prevail in all parts and countries of our planet.

Tatyana GRUNAU

Handwritten text: 1985 08 15